OW PROTESTS FLIGHT BY U.S.

d From Page 1, Col. 6

by Georgi M. Pushkin, y Foreign Minister, at M.

oviet note asserted that e had entered Soviet sixty-five kilometers orty miles) east of the f Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, on the southeast coast alin. It said the high- reconnaissance plane Soviet territory and al waters for nine

lin is a narrow island the coast of Siberia. It iles long. The southern the island was held by anese from 1905 until of World War II.

light in Darkness

ote stated that the U-2 into Soviet airspace at M. Moscow time Thurs- s would have put the er Sakhalin at 3:21 iday local time, during s of darkness.

y reconnaissance planes es are equipped with that enable them to servations during dark- owever, the U-2 piloted by Mr. Powers, an em- the Central Intelli- gency, was equipped eras that required day- d an absence of cloud effective results.

owers took off from a Pakistan, according to mony at his Moscow ew over Afghanistan d into the Soviet Un- a distance of about les in four hours and down by a rocket at de of 65,000 feet in the of Sverdlovsk.

owers flight was cited ler Khrushchev as the r his withdrawal later rom the Big Four sum- ing in Paris and for the ion of the visit by Eisenhower to the nion scheduled for the month.

owers was released by iet Government last after having served two years of a ten- tence for espionage. He hanged for a Russian, olf I. Abel, who was a thirty-year sentence United States for es-

tion Threat Renewed

's note repeated a made after the Powers at the Soviet Union dy to retaliate and bases on the terri-

Texts of Soviet and U. S. Notes on U-2

MOSCOW, Sept. 4 (AP)—Following is the text of the Soviet note to the United States, as transmitted by the Soviet press agency, Tass, charging that a U-2 reconnaissance plane had violated Soviet borders:

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it necessary to state the following to the Government of the United States of America.

According to verified information, an American U-2 reconnaissance plane, at 7:21 P. M. Moscow time on Aug. 30 this year, intruded into the air space of the Soviet Union in the Far East, sixty-five kilometers east of the town of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, and overflew Soviet territory and territorial waters for nine minutes.

This gross violation of the state frontier of the Soviet Union by an American reconnaissance plane was obviously provocative in nature.

The serious international complications produced by [Francis Gary] Powers' espionage flight in a U-2 plane in May, 1960, and the worldwide indignation aroused by the perfidy of the former United States Administration, which was then exposed for all the world to see, is common knowledge. These aggressive actions of the Eisenhower Administration wrecked the summit meeting, sharply aggravated the entire international situation, intensified the concern of the peoples of all countries for the destinies of the world, and became a heavy burden on the relations between the U. S. S. R. and the United States.

Kennedy Statement Cited

This is why the Soviet Government received with satisfaction the statement by President Kennedy in January last year that he issued an order not to resume U-2 flights, and to prevent violations by American planes of the state frontiers of the Soviet Union.

In connection with the new case of gross violation by an American "U-2" plane of the Soviet air space, the legitimate question arises: What is this — revival of the old piratic practice of the previous Government, condemned by President Kennedy himself, or a provocative action of the bellicose United States quarters which would like to create a new international conflict, like the conflict of 1960, and heat the atmosphere to the maximum once again?

The United States Government must give a clear answer to this question.

News is being received of late about the activation of American reconnaissance "U-2" planes near the frontiers of the Soviet Union. "U-2" aircraft again appeared on the airbases of Britain; reconnaissance aircraft of the same type, "U-2," are stationed at American bases in Japan, Turkey, Federal German Republic (West Germany) and undertake flights from these bases.

Approximately the same versions concerning the purposes of these flights as the ones advanced by Eisenhower's Government, until it was caught red-handed on the spot of the crime, are being circulated again.

The United States Government must realize in what a position it places its allies. The Soviet Government had warned most seriously in its time about the extremely grave consequences confronting the countries whose Governments grant their territory to American warplanes for the preparation and launching of invasions into the confines of the U. S. S. R. It has also warned that if such provocations are repeated, the Soviet Government would be compelled to take appropriate retaliatory measures, including the rendering harmless of war bases used against the Soviet Union. It is superfluous to mention that these warnings remain fully in force.

The Soviet Government lodges a resolute protest with the United States Government in connection with the new gross violation by an American reconnaissance plane of the Soviet Union's state frontier. It expects the United States Government to punish strictly the persons guilty of organizing this flight of the American "U-2" plane and to take immediate measures to prevent future violations of the Soviet airspace.

If the United States Government does not do this, the Soviet Government will take measures which it deems necessary to insure the security of its frontiers in case of new violations. At the same time, the Soviet Government reserves the right to raise the question of United States aggressive actions at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

The New York Times Sept. 6, 1962

A NEW AIR INCIDENT: The Soviet Union charged that a U-2 plane had flown over Sakhalin in area of Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk (cross).

Text of U. S. Note

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (UPI)—Following is the text of the United States note to the Soviet Union on the plane incident, as made public here today:

The charge contained in the Soviet note of Sept. 4 that a U. S. aircraft violated Soviet airspace Aug. 30 and overflew Soviet territory and territorial waters was investigated immediately upon receipt of the Soviet note.

Investigation revealed that an unintentional violation may in fact have taken place. A patrol craft operated by the U. S. Air Force was in the northern Pacific area east of Sakhalin at about the time specified in the Soviet note.

The pilot of the aircraft has reported that he was flying a directed course well outside Soviet territorial limits but encountered severe winds during this nighttime flight and may therefore have overflown the southern tip of Sakhalin.

My Government has instructed me to state that the policy of the U. S. Government with reference to overflights of Soviet territory has in no way been altered and remains as stated by the President on Jan. 25, 1961.

If the pilot of the aircraft in question did in fact violate Soviet territory, this act was entirely unintentional and due solely to a navigational error under extremely difficult flying conditions.

Precautions intended to prevent such incidents are under review.

U. S. SAYS ITS MAY HAVE ER

Continued From Page 1,

ferred to Mr. Kennedy's ment at his first news ence on President, Jan. 25 when he said that he h dered such flights "not sumed."

In addition, the United note said that "precau were being reviewed to certain that such in would be avoided.

The note was deliv Moscow this afternoon t to a Soviet protest receiv this morning. Stressin the latest incident was a dent, the United States s

The pilot of the aircr reported that he was f directed course well outs Soviet territorial limits encountered severe winds this nighttime flight an therefore, have unintent overflown the southern Sakhalin."

The Soviet note said t plane was over Soviet t for nine minutes. This pr speculation as to whet Russians fired on it. The States note made no re to the amount of time th may have been over S It was believed that n were fired.

First News of Planes Is

In its note, the United identified the plane as a aircraft" and disclosed first time its recent pres the north Pacific area. did not disclose the plan but did deny that it was

The reply by the States was notable for i sumances. It called the "patrol plane" and limit to an explanation of h possible territorial v might have occurred tally.

State Department characterized the United reply as an "explanatio not an "apology." This reference to a statemen uted to President Kenne ing his election campai the Eisenhower Admini should have apologized Powers affair.

Mr. Kennedy afterwa that he had not used t "apologize," but that lieved the United State have expressed its "regr

The text of the United note was issued with speed.

Word of the Soviet was received here short 9:30 this morning. P Kennedy was in Newpor preparing to return to ington. He and Secre State Rusk, who was th that were immediately t